

REMARKS

Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The claims are 1 to 11.

The above amendment is responsive to points set forth in the Official Action.

With regard to Official Action paragraph 1, new informal Figure 5 depicts carbon black dispersed in the film of Figure 1. A formal copy will be provided upon the Examiner's approval.

With regard to Official Action paragraph 2, the specification has been revised to correct an editorial error.

With regard to Official Action paragraph 4, claim 1 has been clarified to show how the attachment film is adjusted with respect to color shades. Support is evident from the disclosure at page 30, lines 11 to 15, etc.

With regard to the rejection of claim 8 on the ground that it is unclear how an acrylic adhesive can include a carboxyl group and a hydroxyl group, attention is directed to the fact that polymerization example acrylic polymer (b) describes the use of acrylic acid and 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate at page 16, lines 2 to 4. The acrylic adhesive contains a carboxyl group and a hydroxyl group. A detailed description for monomers is disclosed at page 12, lines 4 to 14.

Claims 1 and 2 have been rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as anticipated by Iwata et al. (US 6,111,699).

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Iwata has an effective date under 35 USC 102(e) of September 22, 1998.

On the other hand, the present application has an effective date of March 26, 1998 based on Applicants' Japanese Priority Application No. 98405/1998. A certified copy of the Japanese priority application was filed in this application on April 28, 1999 and a verified English translation is submitted herewith.

JP No. 98405/1998 describes a transparent substrate, an adhesive layer containing a carbon black dispersed therein and an anti-reflection layer.

Accordingly, Iwata (US 6,111,699) is unavailable as prior art. ✓

Moreover, the rejection on Iwata at page 4, line 2 states that the adhesive layer (16) of Iwata contains carbon black dispersed therein (e.g. plastic beads 14). However, the description of the light transmissive diffusing material 14 in Iwata is only that "it also acts as an organic filler" at column 8, line 54 and "the light transmissive diffusing material 14 was made of melamine beads" at column 11, lines 3 - 4.

Iwata does not disclose a carbon black as the light transmissive diffusing material 14. Thus, Iwata does not disclose or suggest an adhesive layer containing carbon black.

With regard to Official Action paragraph 8, claims 3 and 4 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Iwata and this rejection is traversed for reasons set forth above.

Similar comments are applicable with regard to the rejection in Official Action paragraph 9. of claims 5 and 6 under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Iwata in view of Kawazu et al. (US 5,876,854). There is nothing in Kawazu which overcomes the above-discussed deficiencies of Iwata.

Turning to Official Action paragraph 10, claim 7 has been rejected as being unpatentable over Iwata et al. in view of Baker (US 5,200,477).

This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The Iwata reference is discussed above.

The rejection states that Baker et al. discloses carbon black in the adhesive layer, having an average particle diameter from 1 to 100 nm, and a specific surface area of from 30 to 1,500 m²/g, at page 5, lines 5-3 from the bottom of the Official Action.

In reply, Baker et al. discloses a process for preventing agglomeration of sticky polymers in a polymerization system which comprises adding to said polymerization system carbon black having a primary particle size of about 1 to 100 nm, a specific surface area of about 30 to about 1500 m²/g in claims 1 and 7.

Baker et al. discloses only a process for preventing agglomeration of sticky polymers in a polymerization system by adding inert particles, e.g. carbon black.

Thus, Baker et al. does not have any relation to the present invention and Baker's disclosed ranges are irrelevant to the present invention.

In Official Action paragraph 11, claim 8 has been rejected over Iwata in view of Conforti et al. (US 5,620,819) and Ueda et al. (US 5,968,244).

However, Iwata is unavailable as a reference as discussed above and the deficiencies of Conforti and Ueda et al. are discussed at pages 7 and 8 of the response of June 15, 2001.

Similar comments are applicable with regard to the remaining rejections on prior art in Official Action paragraphs 12 to 14. Also see the response of June 15, 2001 which discusses the secondary references.

For the foregoing reasons, it is apparent that the rejections on prior art are untenable and should be withdrawn.

No further issues remaining, allowance of this application is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any comments or proposals for expediting prosecution, please contact undersigned at the telephone number below.

Respectfully submitted,

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November 28, 2001

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraphs inserted between lines 23 and 25 on page 4 of the specification (by the Amendment filed November 20, 2000) with the following rewritten paragraphs:

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 depicts a film of the present invention where adhesive layer 2 is formed on one surface of a transparent substrate 1.

Fig. 2 and Fig. 3 depict a film of the present invention where anti-reflection layer 3 is formed on one surface or each surface, respectively, of the transparent substrate 1.

Fig. 4 depicts a film of the present invention where adhesive layer 2 is formed on one surface of the transparent substrate 1 and a hard coating layer 4 and an anti-reflection layer 3 are consecutively formed on the other surface of the transparent substrate 1.

Fig. 5 depicts a film of the present invention as in Fig. 1 where adhesive layer 2 contains carbon black 5 dispersed therein.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at line 30 on page 18 of the specification with the following rewritten paragraph:

0.5 Part by weight of the master batch solution D was added to 100 parts by weight of the adhesive coating liquid (b') (adhesive concentration 20 % by weight), and the mixture was stirred so as to form a homogeneous solution. Then, the solution was applied to a 38 μm thick PET film which had been treated to be separable, such that a dry adhesive layer had a thickness of 25 μm , and the resultant layer was dried. A transparent PET film was treated for the prevention of reflection in the same manner as in Example 1, and the adhesive layer surface of the above film was attached to a non-treated surface of the above-treated transparent PET film [havin] having a thickness of 188 μm , to give a colored adhesive film of the present invention.

IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claim 1 as follows:

1. **(Twice Amended)** An attachment film for an electronic display, which is for adjusting the quantity of transmitted light from a light source and adjusting [color shades] the black and white contrast, which comprises an adhesive layer which contains carbon black dispersed therein and is formed on one surface of a transparent substrate.